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| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS**  **(State correlation is not a perfect match-What makes them the same….what makes them different?)**  1.3.10 Evaluate and simplify algebraic expressions, equations and formulas including those with powers using algebraic properties and the order of operations  **CC.8.EE.2** Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form x2 = p and x3 = p, where p is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes. Know that √2 is irrational.  **CC.8.EE.7b** Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.  1.3.12 Write and solve multistep equation using various algebraic methods including the distributive property, e.g., 3 (x + 2) = 10, combining like terms, e.g., 3x + 2x = 15, and properties of equality and justify the solutions.  **CC.8.EE.7a** Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. Show which of these possibilities is the case by successively transforming the given equation into simpler forms, until an equivalent equation of the form x = a, a = a, or a = b results (where a and b are different numbers).  **CC.8.EE.7b** Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms. |
| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS AND SCIENCE INTEGRATION – N/A** |
| **GLE’s but not CCSS**  1.1.1 Generalize the relationships in patterns in a variety of ways including recursive and explicit descriptions; e.g., the pattern 1, 4, 7, 10… is represented as follows:   * Recursively as “add 3 to the previous number” * Explicitly as 3n + 1   1.3.10 Evaluate and simplify algebraic expressions, equations and formulas including those with powers using algebraic properties and the order of operations  **CC.6.EE.2c** Evaluate expressions by substituting values for their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations). For example, use the formulas V = s^3 and A = 6 s^2 to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length s = 1/2.  **CC.6.EE.3** Apply the properties of operations as strategies to generate equivalent expressions. For example, apply the distributive property to the expression 3(2 + x) to produce the equivalent expression 6 + 3x; apply properties of operations to y + y + y to produce the equivalent expression 3y.  **CC.6.EE.4** Identify when two expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the two expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them). For example, the expressions y + y + y and 3y are equivalent because they name the same number regardless of which number y stands for.  **CC.7.EE.1** Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.  1.3.12 Write and solve multistep equation using various algebraic methods including the distributive property, e.g., 3 (x + 2) = 10, combining like terms, e.g., 3x + 2x = 15, and properties of equality and justify the solutions.  **CC.6.EE.4** Identify when two expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the two expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them). For example, the expressions y + y + y and 3y are equivalent because they name the same number regardless of which number y stands for.  **CC.7.EE.4a** Solve word problems leading to equations of the form *px* + *q* = *r* and *p*(*x* + *q*) = *r*, where *p*, *q*, and *r* are specific rational numbers. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach. For example, The perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm. Its length is 6 cm. What is its width? |
| **CCSS but not GLE’s – None** |